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WHAT IT MEANS. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, eignifies courtship. When the man has the mbrella and the woman the drippings it indi.

One of the largest Philadelphia jobbers says that very nearly one-half of all the silks now old in the United States are of home manufacture, spun by American bred silk worms and woven on American made looms.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN. Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished lawyer

and advocate and ex-member of the government of the southern confederacy, is dead. He died in his spartments, avenue Jena, Paris. He had been in failing health ever since he fell EELS IN IRELAND.

There are no snakes in Ireland, but the cels

make up for any deficiency in this regard. It is a common thing to catch eels in Ireland ten feet long and as big around as a man's thich, They are found only in the deepest water where they lurk under the rocks. When one is caught he lashes around like a toaconstrictor, and if he gets a man's foot into his mouth he will not let go until his head is cut off,

PIGHTING MEXICANS.

Mexico has more bloody, beastly fights to the death among its desperadoes than any other country. A Mexican is quick to take an offence, ready to fight, and if necessary will treasure his wrong for years until he has an opportunity of wreaking his vengeance. The courage of these people is more frequently manifested in their hand to hand encounters than in any other way.

A HEAVY GEN.

There was successfully east at the South Boston iron works, in fulfillment on contract with the United States government, of the largest gun ever constructed in this country, When fully completed it will be about 30 feet in length, of twelve inch rifle bore, and will be \$2,800 or about one-half the sum a steel gun would have cost. It is calculated to throw a projectile six miles.

WESTERN LIVE STOCK.

It is expected that 200,000 head of eatile will be driven from Texas into Colorado this year, and that 50,000 more will come from other western states. The calf crop of this year is about 250,000, and when all the new cattle are there Colorado stock will amount to 2,000,000. The largest purchasers of Texas cattle have been the Pryor brothers of Pueblo. They will drive 45,000 head into Colorado, and to do that it will require a force of 40 men and 400 horses, The journey will last from sixty to ninety days

DESERTED VILLAGES.

For a new state, California has a greater number of deserted villages than can b in any other section of the country. counties scarcely a vestige exists of the thriving towns of a quarter of a century ago. Of the 5,000,000 sheep in this state probably one half are subsisted in the old mining counties, grazing among the forgotten camps, cities, gulches, bars and canyons, out of which hundreds of millions have been taken, adding to the general wealth of the world, but impoverlahing California.

CUBAN POLITICS.

Discontent, financial disaster, disorder and revolutionary symptoms are the main features of the situation in Cuba. There are, too, no less evil conditions and forebodings of open outbreaks of violence in Mexico, nominally republican and actually free, but untrained in tither in republican government or free insti-Intions. The worst feature of the Mexican situation is the utter worthlessness of most of the local authorities. Universal distrust prethe crisis seems to exist.

OUR EXPORTS. The value of exports of domestic cattle, hogs, beef, pork and dairy products for March, 1884. was \$5,610,905; for the same month in 1883, \$10,434,325. For the three months ended March 31, 1884, \$21,657,582, against \$31,205,-190 for the corresponding period last year. Beef and pork products for the five mouths ended March 31, 1884, \$38,421,000, against \$48,048,900 for the same time in 1883. Dairy products for eleven months ended March 31 1884, \$15,204,043, against \$12,093,972 for the corresponding months in 1883.

DURATION OF LIFE.

at a million children through life, the follow ing will be the result: Nearly 150,000 will die the first year, 53,000 the second year, 28,000 the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirbenth year. At the end of forty-five years 500,000 will have died. At the end of sixty years 370,000 will be still living; at the end of eighty years, 90,000; at eighty-five years, 38, 600, and at ninety-five years, 2,100. At the end of 100 years there will be 223, and at the end of 108 years there will be one survivor.

TO BUY CUBA. The proposition for the purchase of the bland of Cuba has been revived. In this connection it is interesting to recall the fact that before the outbreak of the rebellion Senator Bildell introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$30,000,000 for that purpose. He wanted to make a slave state of it. Nothing ever came of the measure. It is interesting to recall also that in 1825 Spain was willing to cede Cubs to the United States in return for some commercial concessions, but our government would not consent.

IN THE BEGINNING. Dr. W. J. Beecher, of Auburn theological eminary, tells his students that when he began reading religious newspapers there were plenty of leaders of religious thought who sers strenuously affirming that, unless the earth and skies were fitted up in their present shape in the space of 144 hours by the clock, the Bible was a lie, and all religion was a fraud. To-day," he says, "nearly every one is convinced that the process of bringing our system into being lasted through long periods of time. and that this view is entirely consistent with the Bible and with all sacred truths."

THE WHEAT CROP. Peports from the various sections of the

wheat growing districts of the country state that the winter wheat in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana is in excellent condition, injury

by frost having been confined exclusively to scattered points in the two former states. The plant in Missouri has evidently been badly damaged by cold weather. Wisconsin reports a falling off in the acreage of spring wheat, as the farmers are giving greater attention to the dairy. Dakota and Minnesota have a larger acreage than last year, and there is a prospect of the largest yield for years, no damage from insects being reported from any point,

NEW THING IN STATIONERY. The shades of fashionable writing paper now in use are white, drab, cream, golden rod cream, perfection cream, mazorine blue, cof-

fee, burnt cafe, peach, wild rose, moss green, sea shell, old gold, chocolete, shrimp, torquoise and dozens of others, some new tint coming up every day. Damask paper in tints shile descending from a tramway car several is in fair demand to-day, and Irish linen paper both rough and smooth, will always be popular. One of the present styles known as the "Forge" has the appearance of having been hammered by a blacksmith, and hence its name. A pen glides over its undulating surface without any trouble.

OUR NATIVE WOODS. There are in the United States 36 varieties of eak, 34 of pine, 9 of fir, 5 of spruce, 4 of hemlock, 2 of personmon, 12 of ash, 18 of willow, and 9 of poplar. The New York museum of natural history is to have a complete collection of the native woods of our entire country. The logs are being prepared in the arsenal at Central Park. They are, for the most part, five feet long. At one end a section of half the thickness of the log is removed. In this way the longitudinal and transverse grainings are both shown. There is also a diagonal cut on the section, which displays that graining also, The remainder of the log remains in its natural condition, with the bark attached.

TIN DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES. There will be no need of sending abroad for tin in future. Last year we imported 24,000,-600 pounds of block tin, worth more than \$6,-000,000, and of tin plate and other manufacttires we received nearly \$20,000,000 worth. The tin deposits of California, North Carolina and weigh 12,200 pounds. The cost of the gun will Georgia have been pushed to their utmost, with the exception of the North Carolina deposit, which is a newly discovered one. Recently, however, an immense field of tin has been found in the Black Hills. It is believed that this new field is practically inexhaustible-The tin is found in the granite region, and was discovered by miners who were prospecting for mica.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington monument, now 414 feet high, is visible at a distance of miles from the city. The blocks of white marble of which the obelisk is composed are of all sizes and qualities, and come from all parts of the world. Among some of the most interesting are a block from Wm, Tell's chapel on lake Lucerne, crected in 1388, one from the ruined palace of Hannibal at Carthage, a large white ma ble a massive block from Russia, and finely chiseled stones from Braddock's Field, Bunker Hill, Vesuvius, the Buddhist pile of Siam, the temple of Escuiapins in the isle of Paros, and from other places of interest in every country nuder the sun.

COLORED COFFEE.

More than half the coffee sold is artificially colored, and the health officers of New York have made some startling discoveries. They procured samples of the coloring matter used, and of the unroasted beans so treated. They found that the coloring matter contained both arsenic and lead, also chrome yellow, Prussian blue, yellow ochre, umber, Venetian -red, lamp black, gum Arabic, soapstone and charcoal, The dealers try to make the cheaper grade of coffee resemble the genuine Java, which has a yellow color produced by the long voyage, Several of the large coffee houses in New York vails and no wisdom or leadership adequate for | claim that while they color their coffee they use no injurious dyes. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

DEMAND FOR FACTS. The erratic journalist who objected to facta because they hampered a writer," will soon find his occupation gone. People of the pres ent day want their fiction in the shape of fiction, and they will stand a good deal of it, but there never was a time when there was such a universal demand for facts. In this country the writers who command the widest circle of readers are practical, well-posted, business-like men who know how to handle attractively the salient points of interest about people, places and things. The country is going ahead with such a rush that people have the keenest, liveliest curiosity to keep up with it. This accounts for the popularity of newspapers. What the mod rn reader wants spread out before him every day is a map of busy life, its fluctua-

THE CHOLERA.

The periodical pestilence scare is familiar to verybody. This year the rumors come early, Well defined cases of cholers are reported in eastern Europe and Asia, and at Marseilles and other French ports active preventive measures have been taken. Now there is no sense in a premature alarm. But we have a long summer before us, and Egypt the nursery of the disease is giving it a terrible vitality and starting it out betimes on its death dealing march. While medical men have their doubts as to the pathology of cholera itself, there is no doubt that its allies are famine, filth, cold, and dampness, and the first outbreaks in any coon try are generally in the slums of the great cities. When the pestilence once gets started however, every wayward breeze carries it into the dwellings of the rich, and into the health jest localities. Prevention is better than cure and it is not too soon to begin the work. Vigi ance and cle unliness at our scaports, and in our inland cities and towns will preserve us not only from a cholera visitation but from nany other dreaded summer diseases. If the anitary authorities will put in their work wel

luring the next thirty days, all will be well.

WHAT THE BREWERS SAY. For some years the temperance people have been getting the best of John Barleycorn in a comparison of statistics. This has stirred up the United States Brewers' association, and that body ha recently published a queer volume entitled "The Real and Imaginary Effects of Intemperance." It is a statistical sketch of some interest. The author concludes from official figures in the rev- marck.

nue department that intemperance is lecreasing. In 1870 the consumption of distilled spirits in this country was about five quarts per capita, and in 1880 it was but turee and a half. In addition to this proof the book speaks of the custom of fifty years ago, when every house kept liquor on hand, when all visitors were given liquid refreshments, and when all harvest hands considered a jug of rum and water as part of the refreshments to be furnished by their employer, Reports from fifty-four asylums containing 36,973 patients show that 2,588 inmates were made insane by intemperance, or less than seven per cent of the whole number. That beer drinking leads to spirit armking is answered by figures showing that in Munich where the annual consumption of beer is 235 quarts per capita, out of 10,000 hospital patients only twenty-one were sufferers from alcoholism. That drunkeness is the chief cause of poverty is opposed by the statement that, according to the Massachusetts census, of 4,342 paupers only 584 had been intemperate or the children of intemperate parents. The Brewers' association will have a big job on hand if this statistical warfare is to be kept up. When the medical men, prison wardens and judges of the criminal court are heard from, the temperance people will have the best of the argument.

APPROPRIATIONS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH. Among the appropriations in the River and Harbor Bill, as reported to the House, are the following: | Big Sandy (W. Va.) | \$45,000 | Great Kanawha (W. Va.) | 209,040 | Little Kanawha (W. Va.) | 31,100 | Monongahela (W. Va.) | 45,000 | Pearl (Miss) | 12,500 | Yazoo (Miss) | 19,000 Buffalo Bayou (Texas)..... 25,000 Arkansas at Pine Bluff..... Black (Ark.) 20,000
Onachita (Ark.) and Black (La.) 15,000
White (Ark.) 35,000
Cumperland, below Nashville 7,500 Cumberland, between Nashville and Smith's shoals Tennessee, above Chattanooga ... South Fork of the Cumberland.

Tennessee, below Chattanooga . 350,000 (Ky.) 4 000 Kentucky (Ky.) 250,000 At th Grand rapids of the Wa-Terre Haute (Ind.) 10,000 Mississippi, from the Illinois riv-

Mississippi river, below Cairo to Removing obstructions in the Ar

Among the appropriations for ha bors

 Savannah, Ga.
 150,004

 Cumberland Sound, Ga.
 75,00

 Mobile.
 200,000

 Pennsacola.
 50,000

 Galveston
 250,000

 Passo Cavalo, Texas
 50,000

propriations in the bill for rivers and harbors in various parts of the country. The bill provides for a Missouri River Commission, also no tolls or operating charges shall be levied upon vessels pasthrough any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation be-longing to the United States. The bill as reported, appropriates \$12,619,100.

The German Egg.

The people of this country, says a Western paper, have an opportunity to get even with Bismarck now, on the pork question. Large quantities of eggs are being sent here from Germany, owing to the scarcity of home product. American people should at once strike on these foreign eggs. Having been laid by hens living under monarchial form of government, and fed on brewery slops, they are liable to contain treason, intoxication and pin worms. Those things are worse than the little trichina to be found in our pork. What star-spangled American citizen would eat one of these foreign eggs, and thus go back on the loyal United States hen? Let us burl these debilitated eggs back to Bismarck, and not send them to our reischstagg. Not a darn reischstagg. Don't let's even throw those eggs at lecturers and bad actors. Let them lay on our docks and spoil, and send them back with our defiance with a big "D." Don't eat a con-founded egg unless there is a certificate accompanying it from the American hen that laid it, witnessed by the rooster who saw it laid. We can never be free men as long as we allow Bismarck to refuse our hams and sausage, and force upon us his old back number eggs. Let u form societies with a bloody oath, or at least an oath covered with egg yolk, that we will see Bismarck in Copenhagen be fore we will eat his confounded eggs. We need not mean any disrespect to the German hens. Let them come over and be naturalized, and lay eggs here, and they are laid on German soil, under Bis-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Fastern and Middle States Forest tres have done an immense amount of damage in portions of New York, P. na-sylvania and New Jersey. In many districts the flames raged with unexampled tury, sweeping away overything in their path for biles. The burning woods set fire to a powder company's works near Seranton, Penn, and by the explosion which followed one workman was killed and two injured. The fumbering village of California, Lenn, was lumbering village of California, Fenn., was almost entirely destroyed by the flames. 'difer towns were reported to be ablaze or seriously threatened by the advancing flames. veral mountains in the three States were

on fire, and many lives were reported lost. Two men were instantly killed and five others seriously injured by the sudden fall of the rafters of a building which they were tearing down in Wii inmsburg, N. Y.

tearing down in Wil immsburg, N. Y.

GILMAN'S STATION, a bosy handet in Súl
livan county, N. Y., was destroyed by the
forest fires, 'in all eighteen buildings, 20,000,000 feet of immber, and four cars leaded
with lumber were feel to the fiame. All the
buildings dest oyed belonged to Mr. Gilman,
whose loss is \$15,000, and many of his 156
employes lost their all. A tract of land ten
miss long and two miles wide was burned
over.

Six men were killed by the explosion of a boiler attached to the Whitney Markle com-pany's works near Converneur, N. Y. GEORGE CROSSAULT, his wife and two idren were burned to death in a fire which destroyed several buildings in Clinton county, N. V.

FOURTREN men, including an in lian and a negro, started in the six day, go-as-you-; 1x so pedestrian match in New York Seven men were on the track at to end of the sixth day, having accumplished the '23 miles necessary to obtain a share of the gate receipts. During the week there was a fercu contest for first place between Howell and Fitzgerra d first one and then the other being ahead. On the last they Howell made a desperate effort to regain his lest lead, but could not get heaver than the within four miles of Fitzgerrald. Immense crowds vection used to the court starts and it has week. The previous highest score on record—600 miles, made by Harael in 1882—was beaten. Fillowing are the scores of the seven men who divid the gate money, and the amount received by each. Patrick Fitzgerald, of Hunters Point, 10 to Island, 619 miles, \$11,009. Charles Howell, of England, 622 miles, \$4,509. Pe er J. Fanchot, of Boffallo, N.Y., 553 miles, \$1,409. D.J. Herty, of Broton, 133 miles, \$1000, Robert Vint, of Brotolya, 50 miles, \$800; Alfred Elson, of Connected a Sandess embassy to this country, with FOURTEEN men, including an in lian and a

A SIAMESE embresy to this cenarry, with Prince Krem Man Naies Va arridin, the half brother of King Phrobat Sound the Firm Paramento Mainth Chulab-longkorn, of Siam, at the he das envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentary, were received with naval honors upon their arrival in New York. From the metropolis they proceeded to Washington.

Much excitement was created in New York Much excitement was created in New York by the ann ancement that two lifeboats belonging to the o can steamship State of Florida, from New York, bound for Clasgow Scotland, had been picked up at sea. The State of Florida carried thirty-free can in and fit ty steerage personages, and her officers and crew numbered og sty per onser 160 so its altered to the steerage personal personal to be another steamship seat out signals indicating that she had some of the missing steamship sead on the property of the steamship seat out signals indicating that she had some of the missing steamship's result on the signals.

Losses from the forest fires in Elk county Penn., are estimated at \$1,000,000. TWENTY thousand people were present at the formal opening of the new Produce Ex-change building in New York.

change building in New York.

HUNDREDS of canines of high and low degree were on exhibition at the dog show, which followed the pelestran match at the Mids in Square garden. New York. Fresh did Arthur wasrepress n'edby a rod masi 1, the 1.117 dogs on exhibition were valued at over \$2.50 km.

Hon. Truman Smirii, ex United States Schator, and for several successive terms a member of the lower honce of Congress from Connecticut, diel a few days since in Stan-ford, Conn., at the ripe old age of ninety-

Wild excitement prevailed in Wall street encial circles upon the announ emeat that Marine National bank, suppose it a be one the Marine National bank, suppose it is be one of the most concervative and recursed banks in New York, had closed its doors. About two hours lat if the banking bouse of Grant & Ward, of which General Grant is a special, and his son, Ulysses S. Jr. gineral partner, also suspended, with liabilities estimated at anywhere between \$00,000 and \$1,000 0.0. Free ident Fish of the Marine bank, is also a special partner in the firm of Grant & Ward, while the last named partner, Ferdinand Ward, is a director in the bank. Thus the bank and the firm were so destribled inone ally that the collarse of the identified from fally that the collapse of the one was closely followed by the susjension of the other. The bank had a large amount of mency on dep sit, including \$1.00,000 of city funds, but it was thought the de-positors would be eventually pad in rull. It was claimed that i resi-dent Fish and Mr. Ward had jost heavily in joint real estate spe ulation, that the firm of Grant & Ward had overdrawn it: a count at the lank to the extent of more than \$ 50,000, and that this caused the bank's sustantian on. Gene at Grant was reported to be a heavy loser by the double-upons on. Tho failures caused a feeling of insecurity agarm in Wall street that has not pro-

Some twenty-five friends of Congressman E. Robinson, of brooklyn, in the House, precited him the other day with a clock and brass candelabra, in henor of his seventieth tirthday.

JOHN F. SLATER, the c tton manufacturer and philanthrepit who gave \$1,000,000 for the education of the coored men of the South, died the other day at his residence in Norwich, Conn., aged about seventy years. Ar the General Conference of the Methodist Eps op a church, held in Thiladelp is, many one done of interest to the denomina-tion were discussed by the delegates.

The suspens con er, ing t e fate of the The suspense con erring to fate of the survivers of the seem hip State of Florica, from New York for Chagow, was relieved by a dispatch revived in New York from Queies announcing the arrival at that place of the steam hip Titania with twenty four of the survivers of loard. The State of Florida had collid don mid-ocean with the brain Pronema, and both vessels went down. Of the back's crew of fifther only the captain and two samen were savel. The steamer carried thirty-five cabin and fifty steerage passenges, and a crew of cighty-one men, carried tairty-five cabin and fifty steerage passengers, and a crew of eighty-one men, and a stewarders. Twenty nine of the crew, including the stewarders, and twoive pars negres, were aved by a parsing vessel after drifting about in a smal boat for nearly two days. Twenty-four of the forty-four survivors were afterward transfer red to the stranghip Tilania, and taken to Quebec. In all about 125 persons were reported lost.

William Moircoit and Enoch Brown (colored) were hanged for wife murder—the former at Cincinnati and the latter at Hati-fax Court House, N. C. For a similar crime William Brooks (colored) was swing into eternity at Alexandria, La.

Fon stealing \$150, a colored boy eight on years old was taken out of jail at Burlington, ky., by a party of 100 masked men and hanged to a tree.

hanged to a tree.

A TORNADO which struck the town of Del Rio, Texas, killed one man, badly injured five mo:e, swept away the new Epicepal thurch a d secenal cabins, and damaged many other buildings.

EDWARD TROMPSON, of Roland, Iowa, struck his wife with an ax, when his bro her interfered. Struggling together, the two man fell into a well and were both killed.

The steamer B. S. Ford caught fire while at her pier at Chestertown, Md., and was burned to the water's edge. She cost \$75,000 to build, and \$50,000 more had been expended on her in improvements. A GRASS fire started for fun by boys in Couli county, Md., traversed a tract of territory eight miles long and three wide. A large number of barns and other buildings, with

number of torns and other consumed.

A First at Gainesville, Fla., destroyed thirty-five buildings. The total loss was estimated at \$150,000.

VIOLENT storms have destroyed much property in portions of Iowa, Lilinois and Arkan-sas. At Lit le Rock, Ark , a shed fell on a number of convicts employed in brick-mak-ing, killing one and s rious y injuring an

M. V. WAUNER, a prominent business man of Marshall, Mi h. has just been re-elected mayer of that lively of y by a largely in-creased majority. STRONG feeling against the British govern-

ment exist; a nong the people of England in a count of the aband nament of Coneral Gor-don to his fate.

Charlie Fond, one of the brothers who killed dese James, t e no or ous Missou i bandit, commit ed sui ideat Rich nond, Mo, w th a pistol shot. A PASSENGER car and two sleepers belongi g to a train were th own into a ditch by a broken rail near be at r, ill. Three persons were fatally and twenty eriously injured.

The twenty nin h annual reunion of the Sathern Bapti termention was held in Bathmore, Rev. Patrick H. Mell, of Coorgia being e'e ted president. Ar the General Conference of the colored Me'hedists, in Ba'thro'e, the quadrennial address was delivered by Bishop Dickerson

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS

Senate.

of North Carolin c

Mr. Van Wyck o ferel a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the in error for in ormation as to what action, if any, had been taken in regard to entries of public lamis by the 1 ster Pars company, or paused order the laws of Great Brigain and

paused order the laws of Great Brian and od g business in Colo a lo and made in the interest of the Farri of Durraven and other Englishmen and which said entries are adeged to be frauddent. It Van Wyck said his check in offering the resolution was not only to have action taken by Congress to poe at the public of main, but to have such a tone taken were such a tone taken were specially. He asso wished the action taken in order 1 as it may serve an other to more outperconstitutions.

He a so wished there not taken in order that it may serve an out who invest money in foreign countries who invest money in hid as the title to which the suppose to have been properly a quirret. Discussion on the shipping bill was entimed.

The agricultural appropriation bill was reported high to the Senate committee has increased the appropriation for sorghtim experiments from \$15,000 at \$60,000, and has added a provision for actional wells to reclaim and lands, \$20,000, and one for encouraging tilk culture, \$15,000, and one for encouraging tilk culture, \$15,000, and one for encouraging silk culture, \$15,000 .Nr. I hand introduced a bill to provent It provides that alieta who have not declared their intervious to become citizens shall not acquire title to real estate in any of the Territories or in the District of Columbia. It prosies that no foreign comporation, more than on per cent, of the stock of which is held by diens, shall require title to any lends in the Pergitories or in the Districted Columbia, and to those trips at in, native or force in, except railroads shall acquire more than 5,000 acres. Mr. Van Wyck, also in rost est a bill to restrict the owners up by allows and foreign cornerations and companies of public hand and of any land in the Taratories.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill in the Senate placing General Cr at on their treat list of the army with the full pay of a cen-eral. He a component the introduction with records, in which heep recent the loop that re parks, in which heavyr seel the hope that the committee on military a arrs would, to obvious reasons, give the matter prompt attention. The reasons referred to, were General Grant's financial losses incurred by the failure of the New York firm, of which he was a member. The bill would secure to General Grant the pay of a general, \$14,500, and the encoluments attached there o, amounting in all the same \$19,000. The ship-ning bill was further considered. ping bill was further considered.

House.

The Tariff debate was continued in the House, brief specifies being made by Messus. Eaton, Belmont, Cox, Vance, Hoblitzell and others... An evening session was held for the consideration of pension tills.

The House decided in the Virginia, con-

tested election case of O'Ferrall against Paul that O'Ferrall was entitled to the seat. I'e at once took the oath of office...At the evening session speeches were made by Messrs. Young, Holman, Woodward, Mor-gan, Sumner, Breekenridge and Uates in favor of, and Messrs. Ferr II, Connelly, Pavis. James Skinner, Spriggs and Taylor against the tarith bill.

of, and Mesers. Ferr II, Connelly, Davis, James Skinner, Spriggs and Taylor against the tariff bill.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections in relation to the Conah county (Miss.), election troubles, was laid before the Senate... The bill to provide for a free bridge a ross the Potomae river was passed... The shipping bill was further debated.

The river and harbor bill was reported to the House. The total of the a propriations is \$12,612,109. The largest appropriation is for the Mississippi river, from it mouth to its course, amounting to \$2,400,000, and not including the \$1,000,000 appropriated heretofore. Fift on additional great rivers of the country receive \$3,407,201. The total amount recommended for 135 rivers and twelve channe's a \$8,074,009. The appropriation for harbors, ice harbors and breakwater is \$4,0.8,00. Senate amendment to the House bill, repealing the iron-clad eath, was consurred in... Senate amountments to the Fitz John Porter bill were non-concurred in.

Foreign Seamen

concurred in.

A good deal has been said and printed of late about the superiority of non-British over British seamen, Consequently, British sailors have been holding great demonstrations in South Shields against the employment of foreigners to the exclusion of natives, allege that foreign seamen are preferred because they are, as a rule, of a more quiet disposition, and submit to be overworked, half-starved, and ill-used. Moreover, it is said that there is an organized gang of crimps who virtually buy and sell foreign seamen, and who become rich by a process very closely resembling slave-dealing.

Он, yes; we know how to cast a gloom over a man. If we just want to agonize him we say: "I cut a mighty pleasant notice of you out of some paper this morning, but I've lost it." And then he frantically wants to know what paper it was and we can't remember, and it

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

DAN RICE, the clown, is lecturing in the

LOTTA leaves England in Augus', her sea on here beginning at Washington the follow ing month THERE are thirty-seven dime mu cums in

the country now where there was only one five years ago. No circus is now complete without a white lephant—a sa red white elephant; and they

Willie Epouin talks of bringing a large purlesque company from England to this country next year.

Lozzie Price (Mrs. Charles Fechter) died

are all complete.

seatly in Florlia, where she had be n recently in Floreta, where she had ten-spending the winter.

JULIUS PROWER, nine years old, is startling Vienna by his apti whe in music. He is said to be as wonder at a Flind Tom.

GEORGE ELLOT'S "Adam Bede" is being dramatised, and the adaptation will be pro-duced both in England and America. PASQUALE, a new tenor is spoken of very highly by the Verono papers. He has been appearing at the Testre Ristori in that city.

THE managers all have but one story to tell of New York: "It has been a graveyard this season, and more money has been lost than made." HENRY IRVING and Miss Terry sailed re-cently from New York for England. They took along \$125,000 of nice United States

All, the borses, carriages, and farming glensils belonging to Mary Anderson at Long Branch, were sold, as she will stay abroad anoth r year.

MILE. RHEA, the actress, will never leave a theatre by any other door than the one through which she entered. The says it would

bring her bad luck. CHRISTINE NILSSON sava she never goes on

the stage without trepdation, and when she feels weak or has an important part, always kneels down and says her prayer. John Rogens has been advertising in London for twelve bald-head d men willing to

walk in procession with the name "Minnie Falmer" painted on their shining roo's. WHEN Pela co, the author of "May Blos tom," was called upon the stage of the Madison Square (New York: theatre by the andsense the first night of the play, he grew so n ryous that he soon fainted away.

Miss Genevieve Wand rivals the late Mme, Ida Pfeiffer as a traveler. She was lest heard from at Colombo. Ceylon, where she had among her andrease Arabi the Unblest. She had traveled 14,505 miles; had visited Bombay, Jeyhore, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Penar's and Calentta, in all of which places she played "Forget-Me-Not."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

It is said that Mr. Matthew Arnold dear at six thousand collars from the sweetness and light be distributed among as.

HARRISON, the revivalist, says that the ymn, "Jesus Saves," was written by the ost godly woman he ever saw. M. DE LESSE's often sleeps for twenty-four hours on a stretch, and then goes a who eweek without a moment's dezing.

GENERAL "LEW" WALLACE, our minist re-to Turkey, will devote himself entirely to literary pursuits on his return from Constan-

vocate and ex Congressman, is pastor now of a fashionable church at St. Paul, into whi h At a recent ball in New Orleans in the nest conspicuous box, the center of all eyes sat Jefferson Davis, the daughters of General Lee, and the wife of Stonewall Jackson

GOVERNOR ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, wants "Instituted drinking" attacked nest, and hopes the time will soon come when win-will cease to be a necessity at wedding enter-MRS. McELROY, the President's sister, does not expect to return to the White House she says, before January next. She has mod st, yet affable manners, and has become a great avorite in Washington.

It is said that the health of United States cenator Farley, of California, has been seri-ously impaired by the use, on his beard, of a

hair dye, which has been found to contain poisonous ingredients. CUSTIS LEE, the eldest son of General 13 E. Lee, has the reputation of being the hand-somest man in Virginia. His bearing as he grows older is remarkably like that of his father. The youngest on of the family is a father. The youngest on of the family is a quiet farmer near Richmond.

MRS. GENERAL LANDER. who is working ares. General Laxber, who is working for the Garfield Memorial Hospital, in Washington, says that five hundred dollars a year, or the interest of ten thousand dollars, will endow a bed to perpetuity, and the donor will have the privilege of saying who shall occupy if.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS, speaking the other day of Liberty Hall, the home of Alexander H. Stephens, said: "I want the people of Georgia to buy the property, and when they do I will end wit with enough to make it such a college as little Aleck would like to see there if he were alive."

SECRETARY FREINGHUYSEN occupies large third floor in Washington, furnished in walnut and light brown leather, with Turkish rugs on the hardwood floor. At the side of his desk is a small-tand bearing a polyglot Bible, with notes and index. In writing the secretary uses a gold pen in a cork hold r.

LIEUTENANT WAGNER, of the Sixth in arry, has been awarded the gold medal of the dilitary Service Institution of the United States for the best essay on the "Military Ne-cessities of the United States and the Fest Provisions for Meeting Them." Gener-als Sherman, Franklin and Tower were the

United States and went Britain.

The British production of iron is now 184 tons to 100 in this country. As late as 1881, it was more than 202 tons to 100 here, and as late as 1877 it was 319 tons to 100, as the following statement of production each year in gross tons

will show: Great Britain. United States 1877 6,658 664 1878 6,381,051 1879 6,009,434 1880 7,721,833 1881 8,377,361 2,066,550 2,301,189 8,835,191 4,144,254 8,493,287 1883..... 8,490,224

A large production has gone into steel rails, of which this country has produced more than Great Britain for several years, so that, notwithstanding British exports of Bessemer steel ingots to this country, to be worked up here into rails, we produce nearly as large a quantity of the Bessemer ingots, as follows:

Great Britain. United States 1878. 807,527 1879. 834,511 1880. 1,044,382 18*1. 1,441,719 1882. 1,473,649 653,773 829,44(1,074,26\$ 1,374,247 1,514,687

DESPERADO AND PURITAN.

NEW ENGLANDER PUTS A NOTO-RIOUS CHARACTER TO FLIGHT,

The Desperado's Persuasive Way of Bor-rowing Money and Making Friends-Two Badly Frightened Men.

[From the Galveston News.] About the year 1851 the most influential man in San Antonio was an alleged desperado named Bob Augustine. Bob came to San Antonio with a fearful record. He enjoyed the reputation of having killed a dozen or so of men, and was respected accordingly. While he was in San Antonio he did not reduce the census at all, but that was not his fault. He had a seductive way of drawing his eighteen-inch Arkansas toothpick and examining it critically with a sinister smile while humbly requesting the lcan of \$5. Thus it was that Bob went about acquiring wealth and warm personal friends, but creating no funerals. There were rumors that Bob was playing bluff,

but that was after he had marched It was during the reign of Bob Au-gustine, "the long-ranged roarer of Cal-averas Canyon," as he sometimes called himself, that a young man from Boston, named John Winthrop, came to San Antonio, presumably is search of health, as he brought very little with him. He was far gone in consumption, and nothing but that he had a short time to live, unless the climate of Western Texas saved him, induced him to come to San Antonio. As everybody carried a pistol, Winthrop did not care to insult pub-tic deceney by going unarmed. Besides, lic decency by going unarmed. Besides, such a course might as seriously inter-fere with his restoration to health as

putting on a clean shirt. His Puritan training caused him to revolt at the idea of carrying firearms, so he resorted to artifice. He wore a h ster, but instead of keeping a pistol in it, he had his cash funds stored away in it and no one was the wiser for it. On the contrary, Winthrop was looked up to by the best citizens just the same as if he was loaded down with deadly weapons. Of course every body tried to make the stranger from Massachusetts feel as comfortable as if he was at home, so he was told all about Bob Augustine, the long-ranged roarer, at least ten times a day, and he was advised not to be particular in asking security for the debt in case the roarer wanted to borrow a small loan unless he (Winthrop) did not

wish to regain his health. The long-ranged roarer sauntered into Winthrop's room at the hotel, but be-fore the desperado could open his mouth or draw a weapon the unfortunate Yankee threw back his coat and with trembling fingers tugged at his pistel holster to get at his money to appease the would-be assassin. On the other hand, as soon as the roarer saw Winthrop trying to get out his pistol he desperado's knees knocked together, the cold sweat boiled out all over him, and he extended his hand and said trem-

"Don't draw, good Mr. Yankee, I was only trying to fool you. My bold Arkansas heart beats for you, my boy. jest wanted to teach you a les Never let any durned galoot get the drop on you. If anybody insults you just tell them that Bob Augustine, the roarer, is your friend,"

Winthrop, who was more scared, if possible, than the roarer, replied: "Oh, I'll give you what you want," and kept on tugging at the holster, which came unbuckled.

With a yell of dismay the desperado passed out through the window, carryng off the sash, and ran down Commodore street, the principal thoroughfare, with the sash on his neck, howling "Police! police!" closely pursued by Winthrop, who kept on tugging at his holster, trying to get out his money, he believing that the desperado was running to his room to procure a she with which to commit murder. All that afternoon Winthrop kept on hunting the roarer, to purchase peace on any terms, and the roarer hid himself to avoid the pistol of the Boston man, Next morning the long-range roarer of the Calaveras canyon was missing, and Winthrop was the lion of the day for having run off the terror of the Alamo

Fate of the Lepers. The Hawaiian kingdom has a leper

population of 2,000. Of these less than one-half are in custody. There is no physician on the island who knows enough about leprosy to convince any other physician that the truth has been reached. There are no white lepers under restraint, and probably not more than 50 or 60 whites are afflicted with the disease. The chief item of the Budget represents the sums used for the segregation and support of confirmed lepers. When a leper is reported to the police of any district in Hawaii, an officer is sent to fetch him or her to Honolulu, and the sent to the where there is a detention hospital put on the outskirts of the city and or the bank of the beautiful bay. Then they are examined by the doctor, who decides whether it is a case of leprosy or not. Once declared a leper, the person is civilly dead, and the person is incapable of suing in the courts or being sued. At the hospital there is accommodation for about 120. It is filled every two months The hospital full, a steamer comes to take to the island of Molokai those whose condition is most advanced, there to remain until death. It has been my lot to witness many sad scenes, but none of them approached in any way those which attended the separation of families as these handful of lepers sailed away to their exile. Daughters reached out to their exile. Daughters, whom they their arms to their mothers, whom they might not embrace; wives held up their might not embrace; which their hysbands Great Britain has 904 blast furnaces, (which 506 were in blast January 1. The average output is said to be 15,752 tons, the number of furnaces producing during the year 1883 having been larger han the number in blast January 1. The United States had at that same date 683 urnaces, of which 307 were in blast, and he average output was a shade less than 18,000 tons each. mouths for kisses which their b